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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 61

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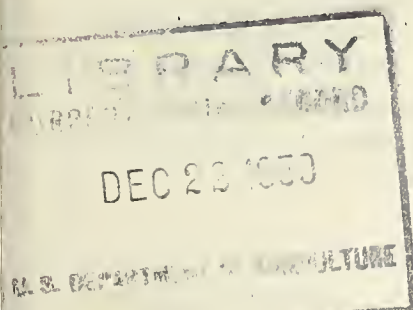
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DECEMBER 18, 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The IAPI (Argentine Trade Promotion Institute) on December 12, 1950, decreased the linseed oil export price and increased the flaxseed price. Linseed oil for payment in U.S. dollars is 147.5 pesos per 100 kilograms (about \$268 per short ton) f.o.b. Buenos Aires and for other currencies 162.5 (\$295). Previous prices, effective since late August, had been 152.5 pesos (\$277) and 167.5 (\$304). Flaxseed is now 83 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$4.22 per bushel). The former price was 80 pesos (\$4.06).

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The Netherlands public markets for poultry and eggs have re-opened after being closed for 8 months due to an epidemic of fowl pest disease. The price for the large size eggs was about 66 cents per dozen in late November.

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New Zealand announced that it is permitted to sell about 32 million pounds (on a butterfat basis) of butter and cheese outside the United Kingdom contract for the July 1, 1950-51 market year, as compared with about 13 million pounds last year. The largest portion of sales permitted outside the United Kingdom contract this year has already occurred in that approximately 21 million pounds of cheese and about 15 million pounds of butter had been sold by November 10 to other markets, principally Europe and North America.

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Canadian officials announced on December 12 an egg storage program for supporting egg prices in 1951 much the same as that initiated in January 1950. The Agricultural Prices Support Board is committed to purchase in late 1951 any eggs stored from December 1950 through May 1951. The stipulated level of prices at 38 cents per dozen for Grade A large and 36 cents for Grade A medium plus specified costs is the same as for 1950. Technical specifications are the same as in the 1950 program.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS CROP AT PREWAR AVERAGE

The world barley and oats crop in 1950 is still estimated at about 126 million short tons, based on latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This would be at the immediate prewar (1935-39) level and about 6 percent above the harvest last year. While the over-all total of the two grains is virtually the same as the earlier estimate, some changes in their relative position is indicated, with revisions resulting in a slightly smaller total for barley and an increase for oats. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, October 9, 1950.)

The increase over the 1949 crop for these grains is due to some increase in both acreage and yields. The gain over the prewar average outturn, however, is attributed entirely to higher yields, with acreage estimated somewhat below the prewar level. The reduction is indicated in the acreage of oats, which shows a substantial reduction from the 1935-39 average. Generally higher yields are attributed to unusually favorable weather and improved cultural practices in many areas.

The present estimate places barley production at 2.4 billion bushels, the largest outturn since 1942. A good part of the expansion is noted for North America, where acreage shows a considerable gain and yields were well above average. Production of oats, at 4.2 billion bushels, though about 5 percent larger than in 1949, is below average despite favorable yields. A substantial decline in acreage is estimated for Europe and the Soviet Union, those reductions more than offsetting increases in other areas, especially in North America.

In North America, the barley estimate of 478 million bushels is about 45 percent larger than the 1949 harvest. Acreage was well above that of those periods and yields were also somewhat larger. Acreage in Canada increased from 4.3 million acres in the prewar period to 6.6 million for the 1950 crop. Yields there were substantially above average as well as larger than 1949 yields, bringing the total outturn to 171 million bushels, almost double the prewar average. The United States barley acreage was moderately above average and somewhat larger than the small 1949 acreage. Near-record yields resulted in a crop of 300 million bushels.

The 1950 harvest of oats in this area was a near-record one, estimated at 1,908 million bushels. The high level of production is attributed to very high yields in both the principal producing countries and to a substantial acreage expansion in the United States. Acreage in Canada was below average, though slightly larger than acreage a year ago. The yields, reported at 36.3 bushels per acre, are about 40 percent above the low 1935-39 level. The high yields more than offset the reduced acreage, bringing the crop about 25 percent above the prewar average.

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1948	1949	Average		1948	1949	Average		1948	1949		
	1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44			1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada.....	4,291:	6,461:	6,495:	6,017:	20.7	27.4	23.9	20.0	25.9	88,882:	176,850:	155,018:	120,408:	171,328
Mexico.....	374:	391:	499:	495:	10.6	13.2	13.7	13.9	14.1	3,960:	5,171:	6,84:	6,890:	7,100
United States.....	10,817:	14,392:	11,987:	9,879:	22.1	23.7	26.4	24.1	26.7	238,622:	340,461:	315,864:	238,104:	299,954
Estimated total 5/.....	15,480:	21,250:	18,980:	16,390:	-	-	-	-	-	331,000:	522,000:	478,000:	365,000:	478,000
EUROPE														
Austria.....	401:	383:	285:	311:	32.6	30.1	27.4	31.0	27.3	13,087:	11,520:	7,800:	9,650:	9,000
Belgium.....	74:	137:	210:	194:	48.2	47.6	52.4	58.5	60.3	3,570:	6,525:	11,000:	11,340:	12,060
Bulgaria.....	676:	544:	-	-	25.7	18.8	-	-	-	17,400:	10,200:	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia.....	6/1,600:	1,560:	1,450:	1,425:	32.4	30.8	29.3	35.1	-	51,800:	48,000:	42,500:	50,000:	-
Denmark.....	946:	964:	1,090:	1,121:	55.9	56.0	61.5	64.4	60.3	52,881:	55,084:	67,011:	72,155:	73,500
Finland.....	280:	294:	335:	330:	28.2	21.7	29.0	27.3	27.5	7,900:	6,373:	10,000:	9,000:	9,200
France.....	1,897:	1,790:	2,027:	2,214:	27.9	23.5	28.8	29.7	30.2	53,004:	42,000:	58,474:	65,725:	72,000
Germany:														
Western Germany.....	6/2,005:	-	1,140:	1,225:	39.4	-	35.1	45.3	46.7	79,000:	-	40,000:	55,500:	70,000
Other Germany.....	6/1,070:	-	-	-	16.3	-	-	-	-	49,500:	-	-	-	-
Greece.....	525:	490:	525:	479:	17.8	13.6	19.8	17.5	20.0	9,365:	6,640:	10,375:	8,390:	10,196
Hungary.....	1,163:	1,235:	-	-	25.9	24.3	-	-	-	30,178:	30,000:	-	-	-
Ireland.....	118:	172:	120:	157:	45.9	43.1	54.2	52.2	48.0	5,413:	7,417:	6,500:	8,200:	6,000
Italy.....	475:	575:	620:	618:	20.9	17.7	17.7	16.8	21.8	9,950:	10,200:	11,000:	10,410:	13,370
Netherlands.....	107:	109:	132:	121:	55.5	51.8	49.2	71.9	66.0	5,934:	5,642:	6,500:	8,700:	11,290
Norway.....	143:	126:	91:	99:	38.2	34.1	45.0	39.9	47.2	5,467:	4,299:	4,096:	3,955:	4,910
Poland.....	2,570:	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	-	-	76,000:	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	320:	322:	322:	326:	12.8	-	11.8	12.9	17.2	4,100:	-	3,794:	4,340:	6,050
Romania.....	2,030:	1,620:	-	-	13.8	15.3	-	-	-	28,000:	24,800:	-	-	-
Spain.....	4,549:	4,075:	3,850:	3,850:	21.3	18.4	19.5	20.5	19.0	97,059:	75,000:	75,000:	79,000:	75,000
Sweden.....	252:	260:	217:	213:	39.5	34.4	40.8	38.4	41.6	9,951:	8,956:	8,859:	8,175:	9,650
Switzerland.....	13:	53:	62:	60:	33.1	40.3	40.3	49.5	43.6	430:	2,136:	2,499:	2,972:	2,660
United Kingdom.....	974:	1,620:	2,053:	2,060:	1,779:	40.9	46.1	46.6	42.2	36,596:	66,183:	94,593:	96,087:	75,000
Yugoslavia.....	1,045:	1,000:	-	-	18.0	16.6	-	-	-	18,800:	16,600:	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/.....	23,220:	22,480:	22,100:	22,720:	23,300:	-	-	-	-	666,000:	610,000:	628,000:	680,000:	680,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia).....	26,600:	-	21,500:	21,500:	16.0	-	14.7	14.4	15.1	425,000:	-	315,000:	310,000:	325,000

ASIA														
Iran.....	1,545:	1,567:	1,700:	1,762:	1,977:6/	23.1:	21.5:	23.0:	17.0:	18.6:6/	35,728:	33,735:	39,040:	30,000:
Iraq.....	1,932:	2,620:	1,544:	1,853:	2,470:5/	11.6:	10.3:	17.0:	18.9:	14.2:	23,635:	27,100:	26,180:	35,000:
Lebanon.....	8/	88:	54:	50:	44:	3/	14.0:	22.6:	20.9:	20.9:	8/	1,234:	1,222:	1,040:
Palestine.....	571:	416:	-:	-:	-:	5.7:	8.6:	-:	-:	-:	3,238:	3,579:	-:	-:
Syria.....	793:	651:	844:	-:	-:	19.4:	17.8:	13.0:	-:	-:	15,386:	11,589:	11,000:	11,000:
Turkey.....	4,592:	4,822:	4,468:	3,700:	4,650:	20.9:	17.6:	20.1:	14.9:	22.3:	96,129:	85,017:	90,000:	55,000:
China.....	16,000:	14,200:	15,505:	15,200:	-:	21.7:	21.7:	22.0:	20.1:	-:	6,477,000:	308,200:	341,178:	305,000:
Manchuria.....	353:	237:	-:	-:	-:	18.3:	22.4:	-:	-:	-:	6,462:	5,300:	-:	-:
Indian Union 2/.....	5,793:	5,918:	7,509:	7,688:	7,641:5/	15.6:	15.3:	16.2:	13.8:	14.0:6/	90,253:	90,552:	121,520:	105,750:
Pakistan 2/.....	486:	546:	478:	611:	563:5/	14.5:	13.9:	13.1:	13.7:	12.8:5/	7,047:	7,588:	6,253:	8,350:
Japan.....	1,888:	2,097:	2,169:	2,466:	2,515:	34.6:	31.1:	29.5:	33.3:	32.5:	65,402:	65,283:	64,072:	82,150:
Korea.....	2,674:	2,620:	-:	-:	-:	19.5:	20.6:	-:	-:	-:	52,096:	54,000:	-:	-:
Estimated total 5/.....	37,860:	37,080:	38,190:	37,890:	39,700:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	763,000:	715,000:	760,000:	690,000:
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	3,051:	2,714:	2,500:	2,734:	2,664:	10.9:	8.8:	16.4:	16.5:	14.3:	33,132:	23,836:	41,000:	45,000:
Egypt.....	276:	331:	240:	185:	130:	38.8:	35.2:	33.8:	36.2:	34.6:	10,697:	11,662:	8,100:	6,700:
French Morocco.....	4,448:	5,130:	3,890:	4,525:	4,950:	12.0:	9.8:	16.9:	13.9:	11.1:	53,279:	50,189:	65,700:	62,800:
Tunisia.....	1,182:	1,180:	1,329:	1,530:	934:	7.7:	4.8:	3.5:	11.7:	11.8:	9,048:	5,695:	4,593:	17,866:
Union of South Africa.....	86:	129:	80:	-:	-:	18.4:	15.1:	17.7:	-:	-:	1,555:	1,946:	1,412:	-:
Estimated total 5/.....	10,310:	10,760:	9,290:	10,480:	10,170:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	121,000:	107,000:	135,000:	151,000:
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	1,286:	1,090:	1,700:	1,400:	1,500:	17.6:	22.8:	16.5:	17.9:	18.7:	22,586:	24,805:	28,000:	25,000:
Chile.....	184:	122:	136:	112:	-:	27.4:	28.3:	31.7:	26.1:	-:	5,041:	3,453:	4,307:	2,928:
Uruguay.....	44:	54:	78:	74:	60:	14.8:	12.8:	15.3:	16.8:	15.0:	649:	693:	1,194:	1,240:
Estimated total 5/.....	2,140:	1,910:	2,630:	2,360:	2,440:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	38,000:	39,000:	46,000:	41,000:
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	648:	610:	1,012:	1,040:	1,100:	18.0:	15.7:	18.3:	19.7:	19.1:	11,651:	9,590:	18,526:	20,440:
New Zealand.....	24:	32:	59:	60:	-:	39.7:	36.7:	39.8:	41.7:	-:	952:	1,175:	2,350:	2,500:
Total.....	672:	642:	1,071:	1,100:	1,160:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	12,603:	10,765:	20,876:	22,940:
Estimated world total 5/.....	116,280:	115,000:	113,810:	112,440:	116,630:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	2,357,000:	2,325,000:	2,380,000:	2,260,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting areas only. Allowances for non-reporting areas, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Preliminary estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

ASIA														
Syria.....	24:	21:	-	-	-	9/	27.6:	27.4:	-	-	-	31.5:	19/	575:
Turkey.....	636:	871:	690:	560:	744:	-	26.6:	21.6:	30.4:	21.4:	16,893:	21,000:	18,779:	12,000:
China.....	2,600:	-	2,309:	2,322:	-	1/	23.1:	-	23.7:	21.5:	60,000:	54,802:	-	50,000:
Japan.....	310:	324:	195:	188:	211:	-	37.0:	30.4:	31.8:	31.9:	11,481:	9,838:	6,200:	5,994:
Korea.....	242:	-	-	-	-	7/	11.2:	-	-	-	2,718:	-	-	7,598:
Estimated total 5/.....	4,010:	4,660:	3,940:	3,860:	4,060:	-	-	-	-	-	96,000:	104,000:	96,000:	82,000:
AFRICA														
Algeria.....	465:	544:	412:	452:	457:	-	23.4:	19.2:	25.5:	25.2:	10,859:	10,470:	10,500:	11,400:
French Morocco.....	104:	91:	107:	114:	119:	-	26.5:	25.7:	33.6:	29.1:	2,751:	2,339:	3,593:	3,321:
Tunisia.....	84:	79:	60:	74:	74:	-	19.9:	17.6:	9.2:	23.3:	1,674:	1,390:	550:	1,722:
Union of South Africa.....	544:	-	600:	-	-	7/	13.3:	-	11.2:	-	6,966:	7,238:	6,722:	8,000:
Estimated total 5/.....	1,210:	1,440:	1,200:	1,370:	1,330:	-	-	-	-	-	22,000:	22,000:	22,000:	25,000:
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina.....	1,974:	1,855:	1,700:	1,650:	1,900:	-	25.4:	26.7:	28.2:	27.3:	50,182:	49,507:	48,000:	45,000:
Chile.....	279:	218:	230:	225:	220:	-	27.5:	27.1:	25.5:	20.0:	7,670:	5,900:	5,872:	4,500:
Uruguay.....	213:	224:	180:	244:	250:	-	14.6:	12.5:	18.8:	16.8:	3,100:	2,790:	3,376:	4,100:
Estimated total 5/.....	2,490:	2,320:	2,150:	2,160:	2,410:	-	-	-	-	-	62,000:	59,000:	53,000:	54,000:
OCEANIA														
Australia.....	1,593:	1,626:	1,770:	1,750:	1,750:	-	14.7:	12.4:	16.7:	19.5:	23,351:	20,179:	29,500:	34,200:
New Zealand.....	51:	61:	78:	63:	-	-	56.2:	61.2:	59.6:	51.6:	3,539:	3,853:	4,650:	3,250:
Total.....	1,656:	1,689:	1,848:	1,813:	1,815:	-	-	-	-	-	26,890:	24,032:	34,150:	37,450:
Estimated world total 6/.....	144,000:	140,600:	129,140:	130,290:	132,500:	-	-	-	-	-	14,364,000:	14,305,000:	14,200,000:	14,270,000:

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1950 and end early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods.

4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Includes estimate for Lebanon and is, therefore, not strictly comparable with estimates shown for later years.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

The near-record crop of 1,484 million bushels of oats in the United States was about 40 percent above average. That increase was accounted for by a 20 percent increase in acreage and higher yields. Yields averaged 34.7 bushels per acre, compared with 29.2 bushels in 1935-39.

The barley crop in Europe was slightly above average, while oats was about 15 percent below average. Yields of both grains were a little above average, but reduced acreage brought the production of oats down to 1,350 million bushels, compared with 1,608 million in the prewar period. Acreage reductions were fairly widespread, but the largest ones are indicated for France, Spain, Poland, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia. These reductions were only partly offset by increases in a few countries, the largest gain being in the United Kingdom. Continental Europe's barley acreage shows no significant change from the prewar figure.

Production of these grains in the Soviet Union was indicated to be somewhat below average, but not significantly different from the 1949 outturn. Both acreage and yields are estimated somewhat below the prewar level. Acreage is not believed to be significantly changed from that of a year ago. Yields of barley appeared slightly above the 1949 average, but yields of oats were indicated to be slightly smaller than in 1949, as a result of wet weather during harvest in the principal producing regions.

In Asia, production of barley was estimated slightly below average and oats slightly above average. Acreage is estimated a little above average for both grains. Larger outturns than in 1949 are estimated, assuming no significant change for China. Little information is yet available regarding the outturn in that important producing country. The outstanding change from a year ago is in Turkey, where above-average crops contrast with the very small crops of a year ago.

Barley production of 125 million bushels in Africa was slightly above average, though well below the large 1949 harvest. Outturns in French North Africa, which normally accounts for about 80 percent of the continental total, were considerably below the unusually large 1949 harvest. Gains over the prewar period were attributed to above-average yields in Algeria and Tunisia and to increased acreage in French Morocco. The production of oats is estimated at 24 million bushels. This is slightly below the 1949 crop but above average.

Forecasts for South America are still tentative, with harvests now getting under way in most areas. The barley crop in Argentina may be about 28 million bushels, compared with the prewar average of about 23 million. Increased acreage and higher yields are expected. This country normally produces about 60 percent of the continent's barley crop. Argentine production of oats is tentatively estimated at 55 million bushels, slightly above average. Better-than-average yields are forecast from a slightly below-average area. Argentina produced 80 percent of South America's oats in 1935-39.

Somewhat above-average crops are forecast for Oceania. Oats production in Australia is expected to be about 30 million bushels. Acreage and yields are estimated above average, though yields are not believed to be up to the high level of a year ago. Barley is forecast at about 21 million bushels. A substantial increase over the prewar acreage accounts for most of the gain.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD 1950-51 CACAO PRODUCTION FORECAST NEAR 1949-50 LEVEL

World production of cacao beans in 1950-51 is forecast at 1,687 million pounds, only a little lower than the record output of about 1,704 million pounds in 1949-50 and about 7 percent higher than annual prewar average 1935-36/1939-40) production of 1,579 million pounds. Total cacao production in 1948-49 amounted to about 1,647 million pounds.

All except a relatively small quantity of the cacao beans produced in 1950-51 will be available for export, since consumption in most producing countries is very low. Colombia consumes all the cacao it produces. Cuba and Mexico probably will have little cacao available for export. A considerable quantity of cacao beans will be used in local factories in Brazil and the Dominican Republic, but most of the manufactured cacao products will be exported, chiefly to the United States.

It should be emphasized that the forecast of 1950-51 cacao production is highly tentative as the harvesting season in many countries has just begun, and the final outturn will depend on the weather, diseases, prices, labor supply, and other factors. About 90 percent of the annual world cacao supply is harvested from October to February. Weather conditions often cause a considerable variation in yield from year to year. Diseases such as Swollen Shoot, Pod Rot, and Witches' Broom cause serious losses in some countries. Very often, large amounts of cacao in marginal producing areas are unharvested because of labor shortages or unattractive prices. Current prices paid to cacao producers are relatively favorable.

The slight decrease in world cacao production forecast for 1950-51 is chiefly attributable to the much smaller output expected in Brazil. Brazil harvested a record crop of around 355 million pounds of cacao beans in 1949-50, but unfavorable weather and the normal tendency of cacao trees to "rest" following an unusually heavy yield are expected to reduce the 1950-51 output to around 275 million pounds. Increases in production in certain other areas, however, practically offset the decline in Brazil.

CACAO: Estimated production of cacao beans in principal producing countries, average 1935-36 to 1939-40, annual 1948-49 to 1950-51 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1935-36 to 1939-40 <u>2/</u>	1948-49	1949-50 <u>3/</u>	1950-51 <u>3/</u>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America				
Costa Rica.....	14,356	13,870	9,690	11,000
Cuba.....	7,000	6,500	7,200	7,000
Dominican Republic.....	54,049	52,470	73,000	66,100
Grenada.....	8,536	5,670	5,990	5,800
Haiti.....	3,349	3,440	4,110	4,200
Jamaica.....	4,750	4,790	4,860	4,500
Mexico.....	2,500	14,330	13,230	17,600
Panama.....	10,418	6,570	6,300	6,000
Trinidad & Tobago.....	31,635	12,645	16,030	15,500
Other North America <u>4/</u>	1,307	4,250	4,030	3,600
Total.....	137,900	124,535	144,440	141,300
South America				
Brazil.....	263,980	276,350	355,000	275,000
Colombia.....	25,000	29,760	24,250	28,660
Ecuador.....	42,373	43,700	47,660	43,100
Venezuela.....	36,934	31,310	31,970	38,360
Total.....	368,287	381,120	458,880	385,120
Africa				
Belgian Congo.....	2,809	3,750	5,290	5,510
Fernando Po & Rio Muni.....	25,000	30,200	38,800	35,300
French Cameroons & Equatorial Africa.....	60,221	91,000	91,500	99,000
French West Africa <u>5/</u>	109,937	111,600	122,200	116,000
Gold Coast <u>6/</u>	609,363	623,150	572,000	625,000
Nigeria <u>7/</u>	216,318	241,900	228,000	235,000
Sao Thome & Principe.....	22,496	16,000	17,000	17,500
Other Africa <u>8/</u>	8,727	9,600	12,600	13,800
Total.....	1,054,871	1,127,200	1,087,390	1,147,110
Asia and Oceania				
Ceylon.....	7,931	4,900	5,220	5,600
Indonesia.....	3,310	1,210	1,880	1,800
New Hebrides.....	3,916	1,900	1,170	1,320
Western Samoa.....	2,326	6,480	5,160	5,150
Total.....	17,483	14,490	13,430	13,870
Grand Total.....	1,578,541	1,647,345	1,704,140	1,687,400

1/ Production in Brazil is given for the 12 months May 1-April 30. Production in most of the other countries is given for the 12 months October 1-September 30. 2/ Export data have been used for all countries with the exception of Mexico, Cuba and Colombia. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Dominica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. 5/ Includes Ivory Coast and Dahomey. 6/ Includes British Togoland. 7/ Includes British Cameroons. 8/ Includes Angola, French Togoland, Liberia, Madagascar, and Sierra Leone.

Compiled or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments and United States Foreign Service reports.

The most significant increase in cacao production is forecast for the Gold Coast. The Gold Coast's main crop has been officially forecast at about 605 million pounds. Assuming a normal mid-crop (harvested from May to June) of 20 million pounds, the Gold Coast is expected to produce about 625 million pounds of cacao beans in 1950-51. This compares with an output of 572 million pounds in 1949-50, with 623 million pounds in 1948-49, and with an annual average prewar production of 609 million pounds.

North America.---Cacao production in North America is forecast at 141.3 million pounds for 1950-51. This compares with 144.4 million pounds in 1949-50 and 124.5 million pounds in 1948-49. Larger cacao crops are forecast for Costa Rica, Haiti, and Mexico. Smaller crops are expected for Cuba, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Panama, and Trinidad. The largest increase is forecast for Mexico and the greatest decrease for the Dominican Republic. Mexico is expected to produce about 17.6 million pounds of cacao beans in 1950-51, compared with 13.2 million pounds in 1949-50 and 14.3 million pounds in 1948-49. Cacao production in the Dominican Republic is forecast at 66.1 million pounds, compared with a record output of 73.0 million pounds in 1949-50, and with 52.2 million pounds in 1948-49.

South America.---Cacao production in South America is forecast at 385.1 million pounds, substantially below the 1949-50 production of 458.9 million pounds, but slightly higher than the 1948-49 output of 381.1 million pounds. Larger crops are expected in Colombia and Venezuela, and smaller crops in Brazil and Ecuador. Venezuela's 1950-51 cacao production is forecast at 38.4 million pounds, compared with 32.0 million pounds in 1949-50 and 31.3 million pounds in 1948-49. Venezuela is a relatively high-cost cacao producer, largely because of competition for labor with the petroleum industry. Cacao orchards are properly maintained and maximum collections of cacao pods are made only when high cacao prices prevail.

(Text continued on Page 646).

WORLD GRAPE PRODUCTION HIGHER IN 1950 1/

World production of grapes for all purposes during 1950 is indicated to be 37.5 million short tons, 2 percent above the 1949 crop of 36.7 million, but 6 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average of 39.7 million. In 1950, 84 percent of the world total or 31.3 million tons are expected to be used for wine, while 11 percent or 4.2 million are expected to be for table use and 5 percent or 2.0 million for drying. Geographically, in 1950, Europe produced 23.4 million tons or 63 percent of the world total; Africa 6.0 million tons or 16 percent; North and

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

GRAPES, total: Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada.....	21:	30:	34:	37:	29:	26:	45
Mexico.....	13:	21:	32:	25:	44:	55:	77
United States.....	2,444:	2,653:	3,160:	3,036:	3,078:	2,662:	2,539
Total.....	2,478:	2,704:	3,226:	3,098:	3,151:	2,743:	2,661
EUROPE							
Austria.....	156:	91:	179:	138:	144:	142:	149
Belgium 2/.....	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	17
Bulgaria.....	569:	531:	642:	415:	400:	650:	500
Czechoslovakia.....	80:	37:	121:	90:	73:	67:	65
France.....	8,928:	6,217:	5,392:	6,602:	6,997:	6,340:	8,624
Germany, Western Zone 3/.....	406:	228:	80:	161:	307:	191:	390
Greece.....	1,337:	922:	940:	1,076:	1,108:	1,097:	1,394
Hungary.....	704:	485:	733:	474:	651:	848:	700
Italy.....	7,105:	6,261:	5,600:	5,816:	6,378:	6,520:	5,622
Luxembourg.....	13:	7:	11:	17:	18:	3:	18
Malta.....	5:	6:	5:	5:	2:	5:	5
Netherlands.....	24:	16:	17:	18:	19:	19:	25
Portugal.....	1,202:	1,624:	1,104:	1,669:	1,349:	1,261:	1,257
Rumania.....	1,351:	1,239:	1,133:	1,000:	1,000:	1,100:	880
Spain.....	3,338:	3,305:	3,092:	3,721:	2,485:	2,520:	3,098
Switzerland.....	93:	113:	108:	130:	117:	97:	74
Yugoslavia.....	872:	797:	954:	516:	500:	925:	600
Total.....	26,196:	21,892:	20,124:	21,861:	21,561:	21,798:	23,418
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	56:	45:	62:	47:	56:	71:	75
Iran.....	145:	136:	143:	88:	198:	88:	198
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	72:	88:	88:	90:	99
Palestine.....	48:	54:	59:	64:	70:	75:	80
Syria.....	220 4/	305:	188:	119:	140:	88:	100
Turkey.....	1,083:	1,159:	2,092:	704:	1,786:	2,409:	1,633
Japan.....	72:	63:	29:	35:	44:	40:	45
Total.....	1,624:	1,762:	2,645:	1,145:	2,382:	2,861:	2,230
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	1,504:	1,490:	1,543:	1,915:	1,543:	1,918:	1,550
Brazil.....	229:	213:	175:	264:	249:	222:	250
Chile.....	506:	471:	451:	590:	545:	682:	693
Peru.....	31:	38:	50:	45:	50:	50:	50
Uruguay.....	109:	111:	110:	118:	165:	149:	150
Total.....	2,379:	2,323:	2,329:	2,932:	2,552:	3,021:	2,693
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	5,886:	3,640:	3,120:	3,053:	4,363:	4,991:	5,175
French Morocco.....	102:	87:	61:	76:	67:	91:	110
Tunisia.....	294:	176:	87:	87:	134:	155:	187
Union of South Africa.....	278:	451:	435:	465:	500:	540:	560
Total.....	6,560:	4,354:	3,703:	3,681:	5,064:	5,777:	6,032
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	483:	506:	455:	570:	458:	483:	450
World total.....	39,720:	33,541:	32,482:	33,287:	35,168:	36,683:	37,484

GRAPES for the table: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada.....	10:	14:	10:	13:	10:	12:	26
Mexico.....	13:	21:	32:	25:	44:	55:	77
United States.....	665:	597:	607:	709:	635:	605:5/	600
Total.....	688:	632:	649:	747:	689:	672:	703
EUROPE							
Austria.....	1:	1:	1:	1:	1:	1:	1
Belgium.....	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	17
Bulgaria.....	148:	119:	130:	115:	100:	150:	100
Czechoslovakia.....	8:	3:	15:	9:	8:	7:	7
France.....	165:	172:	170:	224:	147:	140:	194
Greece.....	88:	60:	77:	88:	116:	121:	151
Hungary.....	42:	31:	68:	44:	61:	79:	60
Italy.....	368:	432:	439:	420:	457:	495:	485
Netherlands.....	24:	16:	17:	18:	19:	19:	25
Rumania.....	191:	162:	148:	150:	150:	165:	100
Spain.....	158:	176:	174:	190:	164:	121:	156
Switzerland.....	4:	4:	4:	5:	5:	4:	3
Yugoslavia.....	87:	80:	95:	51:	50:	75:	45
Total.....	1,297:	1,269:	1,351:	1,328:	1,291:	1,390:	1,344
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	28:	20:	31:	23:	28:	35:	35
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	52:	63:	63:	65:	71
Palestine.....	38:	43:	47:	50:	55:	60:	65
Syria.....	4/ 158:4/	220:	135:	85:	112:	63:	72
Turkey.....	622:	848:	1,818:	549:	1,453:	2,044:	1,302
Japan.....	72:	63:	29:	35:	44:	40:	45
Total.....	918:	1,194:	2,112:	805:	1,755:	2,307:	1,590
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	256:	221:	136:	217:	195:	243:	200
Brazil.....	90:	90:	93:	86:	91:	85:	90
Chile.....	30:	35:	65:	79:	82:	83:	88
Uruguay.....	6:	5:	4:	3:	5:	5:	5
Total.....	382:	351:	298:	385:	373:	416:	383
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	14:	18:	15:	17:	24:	25:	25
French Morocco.....	12:	10:	7:	8:	8:	10:	12
Tunisia.....	38:	23:	11:	11:	17:	20:	24
Union of South Africa.....	14:	21:	26:	29:	30:	48:	55
Total.....	78:	72:	59:	65:	79:	103:	116
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	16:	18:	16:	17:	15:	15:	15
World total.....	3,379:	3,536:	4,485:	3,347:	4,202:	4,903:	4,151

GRAPES for drying: Production in specified countries
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1940-44					
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
NORTH AMERICA							
United States.....	940:	1,079:	773:	1,225:	928:	1,049:5/	600
EUROPE							
Greece.....	674:	398:	333:	444:	409:	535:	491
Italy.....	1:	1:	3:	3:	4:	12:	10
Spain.....	63:	36:	25:	45:	28:	38:	42
Total.....	738:	435:	361:	492:	441:	585:	543
ASIA							
Iran.....	145:	136:	143:	88:	198:	88:	198
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	11:	13:	13:	13:	15
Syria.....	33:4/	46:	28:	18:	17:	13:	15
Turkey.....	295:	203:	242:	132:	308:	330:	286
Total.....	473:	385:	421:	251:	536:	444:	514
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	18:	24:	20:	29:	25:	22:	20
Chile.....	7:	7:	4:	3:	4:	5:	5
Total.....	25:	31:	24:	32:	29:	27:	25
AFRICA							
Union of South Africa.....	45:	51:	42:	42:	38:	39:	40
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	351:	376:	253:	360:	253:	288:	275
World total.....	2,572:	2,357:	1,877:	2,402:	2,225:	2,432:	1,997

GRAPES for wine: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1940-44					
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada.....	11:	16:	24:	24:	19:	14:	19
United States.....	839:	977:	1,780:	1,102:	1,515:	1,008:5/	1,339
Total.....	850:	993:	1,804:	1,126:	1,534:	1,022:	1,358
EUROPE							
Austria.....	155:	90:	178:	137:	143:	141:	148
Bulgaria.....	421:	412:	512:	300:	300:	500:	400
Czechoslovakia.....	72:	34:	106:	81:	65:	60:	58
France.....	8,763:	6,045:	5,222:	6,378:	6,850:	6,200:	8,430
Germany, Western Zone ^{3/}	406:	228:	80:	161:	307:	191:	390
Greece.....	575:	464:	530:	544:	583:	441:	752
Hungary.....	662:	454:	665:	430:	590:	769:	640
Italy.....	6,736:	5,828:	5,158:	5,393:	5,917:	6,013:	5,127
Luxembourg.....	13:	7:	11:	17:	18:	3:	18
Malta.....	5:	6:	5:	5:	2:	5:	5
Portugal.....	1,202:	1,624:	1,104:	1,669:	1,349:	1,261:	1,257
Rumania.....	1,160:	1,077:	985:	850:	850:	935:	780
Spain.....	3,117:	3,093:	2,893:	3,486:	2,293:	2,361:	2,900
Switzerland.....	89:	109:	104:	125:	112:	93:	71
Yugoslavia.....	785:	717:	859:	465:	450:	850:	555
Total.....	24,161:	20,188:	18,412:	20,041:	19,829:	19,823:	21,531

Continued---

GRAPES for wine: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	28:	25:	31:	24:	28:	36:	40
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	9:	12:	12:	12:	13
Palestine.....	10:	11:	12:	14:	15:	15:	15
Syria.....	4/ 29:	4/ 39:	25:	14:	11:	12:	13
Turkey.....	166:	108:	32:	25:	25:	35:	45
Total.....	233:	183:	109:	89:	91:	110:	126
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	1,230:	1,245:	1,387:	1,669:	1,323:	1,653:	1,330
Brazil.....	139:	123:	82:	178:	158:	137:	160
Chile.....	469:	429:	382:	508:	459:	594:	600
Peru.....	31:	38:	50:	45:	50:	50:	50
Uruguay.....	103:	106:	106:	115:	160:	144:	145
Total.....	1,972:	1,941:	2,007:	2,515:	2,150:	2,578:	2,285
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	5,872:	3,622:	3,105:	3,036:	4,339:	4,966:	5,150
French Morocco.....	90:	77:	54:	68:	59:	81:	98
Tunisia.....	256:	153:	76:	76:	117:	135:	163
Union of South Africa.....	219:	379:	367:	394:	432:	453:	465
Total.....	6,437:	4,231:	3,602:	3,574:	4,947:	5,635:	5,976
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	116:	112:	186:	193:	190:	180:	160
World total.....	33,769:	27,648:	26,120:	27,538:	28,741:	29,348:	31,336

GRAPES: Total production by continents, averages
1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
NORTH AMERICA							
Total.....	2,478:	2,704:	3,226:	3,098:	3,151:	2,743:	2,661
Table.....	688:	632:	649:	717:	689:	672:	703
Raisin.....	940:	1,079:	773:	1,225:	928:	1,049:	600
Wine.....	850:	993:	1,804:	1,126:	1,534:	1,022:	1,358
EUROPE							
Total.....	26,196:	21,892:	20,124:	21,861:	21,561:	21,798:	23,418
Table.....	1,297:	1,269:	1,351:	1,328:	1,291:	1,390:	1,344
Raisin.....	738:	435:	361:	492:	441:	585:	543
Wine.....	24,161:	20,188:	18,412:	20,041:	19,829:	19,823:	21,531
ASIA							
Total.....	1,624:	1,762:	2,645:	1,145:	2,382:	2,861:	2,230
Table.....	918:	1,194:	2,112:	805:	1,755:	2,307:	1,590
Raisin.....	473:	385:	424:	251:	536:	444:	514
Wine.....	233:	183:	109:	89:	91:	110:	126
SOUTH AMERICA							
Total.....	2,379:	2,323:	2,329:	2,932:	2,552:	3,021:	2,693
Table.....	382:	351:	298:	385:	373:	416:	383
Raisin.....	25:	31:	24:	32:	29:	27:	25
Wine.....	1,972:	1,941:	2,007:	2,515:	2,150:	2,578:	2,285

Continued---

GRAPES: Total production by continents averages
1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
AFRICA							
Total.....	6,560:	4,354:	3,703:	3,681:	5,064:	5,777:	6,032
Table.....	78:	72:	59:	65:	79:	103:	116
Raisin.....	45:	51:	42:	42:	38:	39:	40
Wine.....	6,437:	4,231:	3,602:	3,574:	4,947:	5,635:	5,876
OCEANIA							
Total.....	483:	506:	455:	570:	458:	483:	450
Table.....	16:	18:	16:	17:	15:	15:	15
Raisin.....	351:	376:	253:	360:	253:	288:	275
Wine.....	116:	112:	186:	193:	190:	180:	160
World total.....	39,720:	33,541:	32,482:	33,287:	35,168:	36,683:	37,484
Table.....	3,379:	3,536:	4,485:	3,347:	4,202:	4,903:	4,151
Raisin.....	2,572:	2,357:	1,877:	2,402:	2,225:	2,432:	1,997
Wine.....	33,769:	27,648:	26,120:	27,538:	28,741:	29,348:	31,336

WINE: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada.....	3,758:	5,289:	6,646:	7,312:	6,051:	4,236:	5,676
United States.....	193,200:	275,028:	515,335:	314,328:	425,925:	338,217:	640,000
Total.....	196,958:	280,317:	521,981:	321,640:	431,976:	342,453:	405,676
EUROPE							
Austria.....	29,178:	16,918:	33,439:	25,756:	31,700:	26,841:	25,758
Bulgaria.....	52,315:	48,532:	69,000:	41,000:	41,000:	68,000:	54,000
Czechoslovakia.....	10,900:	5,305:	15,481:	11,069:	8,903:	7,925:	7,500
France.....	1,603,177:	1,105,959:	955,264:	1,166,890:	1,253,194:	1,134,250:	1,542,339
Germany, Western Zone ^{3/}	76,652:	36,221:	20,500:	30,383:	57,799:	36,013:	66,000
Greece.....	99,166:	79,941:	91,406:	93,784:	97,747:	118,881:	120,202
Hungary.....	102,280:	70,194:	102,844:	66,449:	91,142:	119,000:	95,000
Italy.....	1,062,651:	909,950:	877,498:	831,768:	940,058:	946,425:	898,212
Luxembourg.....	2,432:	1,400:	2,113:	3,170:	3,434:	476:	3,400
Malta.....	840:	970:	785:	785:	250:	785:	785
Portugal.....	192,088:	259,800:	176,710:	267,112:	215,914:	201,807:	201,199
Rumania.....	186,468:	169,452:	155,270:	135,000:	135,000:	147,664:	112,500
Spain.....	491,217:	479,664:	458,222:	553,579:	334,108:	383,061:	475,524
Switzerland.....	16,564:	20,265:	19,318:	23,272:	20,873:	17,357:	13,209
Yugoslavia.....	124,566:	116,216:	102,924:	55,579:	53,000:	100,170:	65,000
Total.....	4,050,494:	3,320,787:	3,080,774:	3,305,596:	3,284,122:	3,308,655:	3,680,628

Continued---

WINE: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1946-50

Concluded---

Continent and country	Average		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons	gallons
ASIA							
Cyprus.....	4,243:	3,926:	4,993:	3,857:	4,517:	5,786:	6,400
Lebanon.....	4/	4/	1,397:	1,720:	1,720:	1,748:	1,924
Palestine.....	729:	1,125:	1,767:	2,100:	2,100:	2,100:	2,100
Syria.....	4/ 1,078:4/	3,429:	3,668:	2,313:	1,720:	1,720:	1,950
Turkey.....	28,921:	18,976:	3,699:	3,963:	3,064:	3,963:	5,000
Total.....	34,971:	27,456:	15,524:	13,953:	13,121:	15,317:	17,374
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina.....	183,914:	181,392:	184,926:	229,837:	179,642:	224,553:	180,000
Brazil.....	20,813:	18,414:	12,339:	26,696:	23,749:	20,500:	22,500
Chile.....	84,815:	77,664:	69,074:	91,977:	82,964:	107,533:	108,000
Peru.....	2,913:	3,473:	4,557:	3,566:	4,022:	4,000:	4,000
Uruguay.....	16,042:	17,577:	17,373:	21,000:	25,660:	23,000:	23,000
Total.....	308,497:	298,520:	288,269:	373,076:	316,037:	379,586:	337,500
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	450,643:	278,701:	238,861:	233,764:	334,281:	382,175:	396,270
French Morocco.....	14,660:	12,597:	8,811:	11,007:	9,607:	13,175:	15,851
Tunisia.....	41,518:	24,854:	12,258:	12,258:	18,968:	21,927:	26,418
Union of South Africa.....	33,193:	57,593:	55,772:	59,853:	65,560:	68,811:	70,634
Total.....	540,014:	373,745:	315,702:	316,882:	428,416:	486,088:	509,173
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	21,139:	20,652:	39,861:	40,424:	39,460:	35,000:	32,000
World total.....	5,152,073:	4,321,477:	4,262,111:	4,371,571:	4,513,132:	4,567,099:	4,982,351

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Hot-house grapes. 3/ Production in Eastern Zone negligible. 4/ Lebanon and Syria combined under Syria. 5/ Unofficial estimate for statistical purposes only. 6/ Includes relatively small quantities of wine produced from fruits other than grapes.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

South America, 2.7 million tons or 7 percent each; Asia 2.2 million or 6 percent and Oceania less than half a million or 1 percent.

In North America, production in the United States is estimated at 2.5 million tons or 95 percent of the total output for that area. The United States production in 1950 is 5 percent below the 1949 crop of 2.7 million tons, but 4 percent above the prewar average of 2.4 million tons. The estimate of the utilization of the crop is unofficial, but is indicated to be 600,000 tons for table use which includes those used for farm household use, and consumed fresh and canned. Those used for drying are unofficially indicated to be 600,000 tons and were produced only in California. Grapes for wine are indicated to be 1,339,000 tons and include not only those crushed for wine, brandy and juice but quantities used for freezing and in making jam and jelly.

France is the largest producer of grapes in Europe, with an indicated total for 1950 of 8.6 million tons, 36 percent above the 1949 crop of 6.3 million, but 3 percent below the prewar average of 8.9 million tons. Quality of the grapes in 1950 was excellent. Italy, the second largest producer in Europe has an indicated crop of 5.6 million tons, 14 percent below the previous year's crop of 6.5 million and 21 percent below the prewar average of 7.1 million tons. Production in south Italy was sharply reduced by continued drought during the months of June through September. Production in the north of Italy is forecast at only slightly below last year. Total grape crop in Spain is indicated to be 3.1 million tons, as compared with 2.5 million for 1949 and 3.3 million for the prewar period 1935-39. A large percentage of the grapes grown in these 3 countries is used chiefly for wine. Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia all have indicated lower yields because of drought.

Turkey is the largest producer in Asia. Production during 1950 is indicated to be 1.6 million tons compared with 2.4 million for 1949 and 1.1 million prewar. Hot dry weather during July and August caused material reduction in yields in many areas, particularly in the Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea regions. The estimate of production in South America is based on trends, since it is too early to obtain concrete information from these areas.

Algeria produces nearly all the grapes grown in Africa; current production is indicated to be 5.2 million tons, 4 percent higher than the 1949 crop of 5.0 million but 12 percent lower than the prewar average of 5.9 million tons.

The production of wine in specified countries of the world is indicated to be 5.0 billion gallons, 9 percent above the 1949 crop of 4.6 billion gallons, and 3 percent less than the prewar average of 5.2 billion gallons. The United States, France, Italy, Spain and Algeria

are the largest producers of wine and their combined production in 1950 was 3.7 billion gallons or 75 percent of the world total. In North America, the United States produces nearly all the wine, and the 1950 gross output is indicated to be 400 million gallons, as compared with 338 million for 1949 and 193 million prewar. Wine produced in Europe is indicated to be 3.7 billion gallons, 11 percent above the 1949 crop of 3.3 billion but 9 percent lower than the prewar average of 4.1 billion gallons. France, the largest producer in Europe, has indicated production in 1950 of 1.5 billion gallons as compared with 1.1 billion gallons for 1949 and 1.6 billion prewar. Italy's production of 898 million gallons in 1950 is 5 percent below the 1949 production of 946 million and 15 percent below the prewar average of 1,063 million gallons. Spain's production of 476 million gallons is 24 percent above the 1949 production of 383 million but 3 percent below the prewar average of 491 million gallons.---By Ruth G. Tucker, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, THIRD QUARTER, 1950 1/

Factory production of dairy products varied considerably by countries in the third quarter of 1950, compared with the same quarter a year ago. In most European countries, heavy rains in July and August helped to maintain milk production at a much higher level than last year when drought was widespread. Conditions in Australia and New Zealand were also favorable for dairying purposes in the third quarter. In the United States, a slight gain in total milk output reflected both the favorable pasture and feed conditions that generally prevailed in this period.

Butter production in factories showed a substantial overall increase in the third quarter of this year, compared with a year ago. In Sweden, higher milk production resulted in a rise of approximately 20 percent in the output of butter, much of which was exported. Danish butter production increased 15 percent in the quarter under review when very good grazing conditions contributed to a milk output considerably in excess of that of a year ago. Production in the Netherlands continued at a high level, and in this quarter was 13 percent above the same quarter of 1949. Butter output in Australia in the July-September quarter of 1950 was the largest for that period since the corresponding 3 months of 1942. Canadian butter production continued to decline, reflecting both the downward trend in milk production and the shift in the pattern of milk utilization from butter and cheese to other uses. In the United States, despite sharp drops in butter output in August

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries,
third quarter (calendar) 1950, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1949	1949				1950				3rd Quarter 1950/49	Percent
			3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter		
			pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds		
Butter												
Canada.....	248,119:	278,657:	103,430:	52,226:1/	30,693:1/	88,181:	98,397:	98,397:	88,181:	98,397:	95	
United States.....	1,673,328:1/	1,412,101:1/	379,739:1/	292,518:1/	321,565:1/	451,345:	374,755:	374,755:	451,345:	374,755:	99	
Belgium.....	46,179:2/	57,170:	18,008:	12,687:	12,751:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark.....	400,660:	344,358:	97,003:	82,442:	79,587:	116,403:	111,774:	111,774:	116,403:	111,774:	115	
France.....	444,888:	233,915:	67,514:	55,494:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Germany, Western.....	-:1/	522,628:1/	160,947:	117,670:	109,364:1/	161,363:	168,198:	168,198:	161,363:	168,198:	105	
Ireland.....	89,400:	76,805:	32,645:	16,099:	4,956:1/	28,120:	36,155:	36,155:	28,120:	36,155:	111	
Netherlands.....	201,000:	184,878:	58,903:	39,143:	35,150:1/	71,092:	66,612:	66,612:	71,092:	66,612:	113	
Norway.....	24,930:	23,660:	6,135:	3,157:	4,757:	9,721:	-	-	9,721:	-	-	
Sweden.....	151,309:	216,139:	61,347:	48,730:	50,081:1/	68,865:	73,634:	73,634:	68,865:	73,634:	120	
Switzerland 3/.....	57,760:1/	35,007:1/	11,173:	8,731:	6,866:	11,166:	13,806:	13,806:	11,166:	13,806:	124	
United Kingdom.....	44,200:	23,476:	3,629:	2,688:	7,840:	19,085:	7,392:	7,392:	19,085:	5,952:	204	
Argentina.....	65,742:5/	66,000:	-:	-:	22,046:5/	16,746:5/	-	-	16,746:5/	-	-	
Union of South Africa.....	27,725:	46,466:	9,029:	11,843:	17,956:	13,486:	-	-	13,486:	-	-	
Australia.....	437,032:	378,011:	70,472:	138,728:	105,816:	62,273:	72,083:	72,083:	62,273:	72,083:	102	
New Zealand - total.....	366,049:1/	393,756:1/	72,161:	163,699:	107,318:	27,911:	71,082:	71,082:	27,911:	71,082:	98	
Export gradings.....	314,753:	350,523:	60,531:	149,887:	97,099:	18,575:	55,825:	55,825:	18,575:	55,825:	92	
Cheese												
Canada.....	114,699:	113,787:	49,621:	21,264:	4,791:	33,970:	41,677:	41,677:	33,970:	41,677:	84	
United States.....	643,234:1/	1,199,413:1/	325,046:1/	228,685:1/	248,250:1/	387,260:	321,325:	321,325:	387,260:	321,325:	99	
Denmark.....	68,820:	135,805:	38,581:	26,456:	26,896:	35,715:	37,258:	37,258:	35,715:	37,258:	97	
France.....	363,098:	399,039:	107,104:	88,927:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-	
Italy 9/.....	523,518:5/	485,000:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-	
Netherlands 10/.....	266,549:	282,400:	96,572:	53,239:1/	32,403:1/	77,356:	-	-	77,356:	-	-	
Norway.....	39,067:	46,100:	12,648:	8,016:	12,841:	20,109:	-	-	20,109:	-	-	
Sweden.....	71,269:	144,474:	43,378:	29,420:	28,346:1/	35,600:	28,439:	28,439:	35,600:	28,439:	66	
Switzerland.....	111,729:1/	108,918:1/	38,186:	17,894:	15,282:	35,549:	41,190:	41,190:	35,549:	41,190:	102	
United Kingdom 10/.....	109,000:	74,324:	17,069:	9,453:1/	28,538:1/	46,637:	35,795:	35,795:	46,637:	35,795:	210	
Argentina.....	67,873:5/	165,000:	-:	-:	44,092:5/	45,635:5/	42,990:	42,990:	45,635:5/	42,990:	-	
Union of South Africa.....	10,195:	17,096:	3,736:	4,044:	5,085:	4,203:	-	-	4,203:	-	-	
Australia.....	49,111:	101,023:	21,819:	42,605:	23,753:	12,227:	21,934:	21,934:	12,227:	21,934:	101	
New Zealand - total.....	201,272:1/	233,016:1/	35,325:1/	101,270:1/	73,561:	25,715:	36,998:	36,998:	25,715:	36,998:	105	
Export gradings.....	194,175:	220,286:	20,422:	94,535:	77,419:	32,601:	21,320:	21,320:	32,601:	21,320:	104	

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries,
third quarter (calendar) 1950, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	1949			1950			3rd Quarter 1950/49
		Total 1949	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	
		pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	Percent
Canned milk								
Canada ^{11/}	92,377:	269,277:	81,252:	50,041:	37,633:	98,022:	101,539:	125
United States ^{11/}	2,469,535: ^{11/}	3,905,743: ^{11/}	1,125,425: ^{11/}	660,038:	819,750:	1,302,400:	1,143,985:	102
Cuba.....	32,564:	44,982:	18,312:	13,860:	7,644:	9,366:	-	-
Denmark.....	40,785:	81,835:	14,980:	25,336:	-	-	-	-
France.....	28,953:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	304,896:	260,894:	66,248:	62,884:	73,058: ^{11/}	105,016:	116,156:	175
Switzerland.....	14,198:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	378,560:	221,401:	25,267:	40,051:	68,992: ^{11/}	172,390:	37,721:	149
Australia.....	41,894: ^{11/}	134,234: ^{11/}	25,213:	56,751:	37,077:	22,377:	-	-
New Zealand.....	11,273:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried milk ^{13/}								
Canada.....	23,488: ^{11/}	75,942: ^{11/}	23,276: ^{11/}	13,745:	10,724: ^{11/}	24,463:	20,973:	90
United States.....	203,555: ^{11/}	1,059,203: ^{11/}	267,075: ^{11/}	191,374:	244,101:	364,060:	230,120:	86
Belgium.....	5,500:	8,059:	2,344:	815:	1,394:	-	-	-
Denmark.....	2,205:	20,340:	4,641:	9,683:	-	-	-	-
France.....	7,685:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	56,438:	62,472:	17,483:	7,154:	14,926: ^{11/}	46,930:	25,880:	148
Sweden.....	1,351:	33,024:	10,854:	6,020:	4,244: ^{11/}	4,976:	4,630:	43
Switzerland.....	2,381:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom.....	33,600:	60,479:	8,870:	7,975:	19,174: ^{11/}	42,739:	17,113:	193
Australia.....	16,971: ^{14/15/}	98,318: ^{14/}	19,265: ^{14/}	38,565: ^{14/}	26,739: ^{14/}	12,706:	-	-
New Zealand.....	17,429:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{11/} Revised. ^{2/} Total production is estimated at 143,299,000 pounds in 1949. ^{3/} Total production. ^{4/} Less than a 5-year average. ^{5/} Estimated. ^{6/} Production year beginning July 1. ^{7/} Production year beginning April 1. ^{8/} Marketing year beginning August 1. ^{9/} Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. ^{10/} Includes farm cheese. ^{11/} Both bulk and case goods. ^{12/} For 1937 only. ^{13/} Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. ^{14/} Includes infants' foods, health beverages, etc. ^{15/} Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 67,109,000 pounds in 1949. ^{16/} For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-December 18, 1950.

and September, production for the entire quarter was down only 1 percent from a year ago.

Cheese output in the July-September quarter of 1950 declined slightly below comparable 1949. Sweden continued the intentional cutback in cheese production in this quarter, as evidenced in a drop to 66 percent of last year's output. In Switzerland, increased cheese production in August and September reversed the trend of the past several months and raised output for the quarter as a whole to 8 percent over the 1949 level. Cheese factories in the United Kingdom were the main recipients of milk for manufacturing again in this quarter. Gains in cheese production also occurred in both Australia and New Zealand in the quarter under review. In Australia, output was up 1 percent, while in New Zealand, cheese gradings-for-export were up 4 percent over a year ago. With less milk going toward cheese production in Canada, output for the July-September period was only 84 percent of the same 3 months of 1949. In the United States, cheese production fell slightly below that of a year ago, the decline occurring in the output of American cheese.

Canned milk production statistics are available at this time for but 4 important producing countries. Production in the Netherlands increased 75 percent in the third quarter, much of which went into export channels. Output in the United Kingdom rose 49 percent in the period under review, partially reflecting the larger quantity of milk available for manufacturing purposes. In both Canada and the United States, increased evaporated milk output raised total canned milk production above the levels of comparable 1949.

Of the 5 dried milk producing countries reporting, only the Netherlands and the United Kingdom increased production in the third quarter. In Sweden, output was again reduced in this period, due to the waning demand. Total dried milk production in both Canada and the United States declined below last year's levels, accounted for in sharply reduced output of non-fat dry milk solids.--By Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING OCTOBER 1950 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during October, the fourth month of the 1950-51 fiscal year, were valued at \$233,580,000 compared with \$259,964,000 during October 1949. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at \$891,669,000 compared with \$846,044,000 in the same month a year ago. Agricultural products accounted for 26 percent of the total against 31 percent a year ago.

Cotton continued in first place in value among agricultural exports, the total during the month amounting to \$59,195,000 compared with \$68,759,000 during October 1949, a reduction of 14 percent. Leaf tobacco exports remained in second position with a total value of \$39,233,000 compared with \$30,329,000 in the same month a year ago, representing an increase of 29 percent. Wheat and wheat flour constituted the third most important item in our agricultural exports during October, but the total movement was valued at only \$36,577,000 compared with \$64,151,000 during the same month last year, a reduction of 43 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the October 1950 agricultural exports, compared with those for October 1949, were the large increases in exports of tallow, grapefruit, fresh pears, canned fruits, grain sorghums, soybean oil, tobacco, white potatoes, and canned vegetables. On the other hand, the figures reveal striking reductions during the month in the volume exports of nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, lard, cotton, raisins and currants, milled rice, wheat and wheat flour, peanuts, soybeans and dried beans.

United States imports of agricultural products during October were valued at \$404,736,000 compared with only \$240,290,000 during the same month last year. This represents an increase of 68 percent. The nation's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, amounted in value to \$913,283,000 compared with \$560,155,000 in October 1949. Agricultural products constituted 44 percent of the value of all imports during the month under review compared with 43 percent in the same month a year earlier. As usual, the commodities heading the list and far in the lead in value of any other agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, sugar and wool.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the October 1950 figures, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the large increases in imports of hides and skins, canned beef, wool, cashew nuts, coconut meat, castor beans, coconut oil, tung oil, cacao beans, tea, spices and rubber. At the same time, however, there were large reductions during October in imports of pineapples, barley malt, Brazil nuts, copra, molasses and white potatoes.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during October, 1950, exceeded the value of the nations agricultural exports by \$171,156,000. During the same month last year, agricultural exports exceeded the value of the agricultural imports by \$19,674,000--By Leo L. Schaben.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for October 1950, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during October 1949 and 1950

Commodity exported	Unit	October		Value	
		Quantity		1949	1950
		1949	1950	1949	1950
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	366	173	255	121
Cheese	Lb.	885	272	342	114
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,846	1,378	410	310
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,909	6,047	2,921	2,963
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	28,897	20,010	3,656	987
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	18,257	8,199	2,420	1,094
Eggs, dried	Lb.	1,366	942	1,368	324
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,070	1,561	314	562
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	2,479	3,425	906	1,058
Horse meat	Lb.	2,139	1,716	292	171
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	31,503	17,871	4,371	2,741
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	28,198	55,733	2,216	6,378
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	437	299	68,759	59,195
Apples, fresh	Lb.	7,331	6,966	507	551
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	3,954	8,215	190	296
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	22,135	21,458	1,118	1,192
Pears, fresh	Lb.	3,002	7,575	195	492
Prunes, dried	Lb.	20,300	19,577	1,753	2,186
Raisins and currants	Lb.	34,521	3,653	3,172	598
Fruits, canned	Lb.	9,544	11,418	1,328	1,803
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,565	1,969	1,563	2,119
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,564	2,256	1,951	2,864
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	323	260	742	640
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,492	7,132	10,864	11,288
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,357	7,447	1,915	8,866
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	130,957	102,266	9,641	9,430
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	22,637	16,487	56,018	31,885
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,383	805	6,503	3,061
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	289	323	1,630	1,631
Hops	Lb.	1,593	1,051	957	786
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	1,801	68	320	32
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	119,437	37,709	5,134	1,518
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	12,530	20,781	1,848	3,829
Soybean flour	Lb.	207	223	14	12
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,193	2,404	572	678
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	51,177	60,371	27,342	35,571
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	5,456	7,023	2,987	3,662
Beans, dried	Lb.	14,945	10,088	1,048	828
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,224	5,215	316	284
Potatoes, white	Lb.	41,494	57,858	1,072	898
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	5,255	11,609	874	1,583
Total above				229,804	204,601
Food exported for relief, etc.				1,374	1,477
Other agricultural products				28,786	27,502
Total agricultural				259,964	233,580
Total all commodities				846,044	891,669

1/ Product weight. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during October 1949 and 1950

Commodity imported	Unit	October		Value	
		Quantity		1949 : 1950	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1949	1950	1949	1950
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	72	42	8,579	6,069
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	640	632
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,965	4,817	532	1,302
Cheese	Lb.	5,185	4,590	2,222	2,469
Hides and skins	Lb.	15,632	33,235	5,891	12,218
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	3,493	15,906	1,099	4,672
Wool, unmd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	27,063	29,944	16,131	22,861
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd., excl. lint (480 lb.)	Bale	14	12	1,900	2,263
Jute and jute butts, unmd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1	9	381	2,952
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	244	322	518	850
Olives in brine	Gal.	210	1,020	420	1,608
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	9,443	6,425	1,089	640
Barley malt	Lb.	7,602	5,258	378	292
Hops	Lb.	26	28	28	22
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	103	637	30	186
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.	4,239	24	430	3
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,469	7,869	1,795	2,558
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	9,570	14,771	1,364	2,228
Castor beans	Lb.	23,715	35,980	1,126	2,257
Copra	Lb.	120,054	105,681	9,354	10,021
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	8,442	24,248	1,003	5,060
Palm oil	Lb.	5,539	4,429	493	492
Tung oil	Lb.	10,011	13,809	1,901	2,876
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	279	318	29,276	35,033
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	13,732	7,719	555	662
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	5,588	5,729	4,092	4,018
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,250	1,731	2,003	2,559
Potatoes, white	Lb.	86,301	18,182	1,530	299
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	1,024	1,273	25	88
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmd., free in bond	Lb.	19,393	19,310	6,340	10,533
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,083	4,356	4,188	5,287
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	244,349	227,965	65,708	112,432
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	22,256	27,811	3,775	8,492
Tea	Lb.	7,702	12,733	3,789	5,941
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	6,722	11,391	3,829	10,689
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	9	14	2,124	3,441
Rubber, crude	Lb.	105,919	175,561	15,892	58,644
Total above				200,430	342,649
Other agricultural products				39,860	62,087
Total agricultural products				240,290	404,736
Total all commodities				560,155	913,283

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

C O M M O D I T Y D E V E L O P M E N T S

TOBACCOFRENCH TOBACCO CROP HIGHER;
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LOWER

France's 1950 tobacco crop is officially estimated about 14 percent above the 1949 total, according to Monroe McCowan, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Paris. Leaf imports during January-June 1950 were 60 percent below the same period in 1949. Exports of tobacco and tobacco products in the first half of 1950 were 42 percent below the same period in 1949.

The country's 1950 domestic tobacco production is estimated at 105.3 million pounds (farm sales weight basis) compared to 92.0 million pounds in 1949 and 104.9 million pounds in 1948. The 1950 acreage is estimated at 71,200 acres as compared to 74,900 acres in 1949 and 64,100 acres in 1948.

Leaf imports during January-June 1950 totaled 13.6 million pounds as compared to 34.3 million pounds during the same period in 1949. In the first 6 months of 1950 Greece supplied 4.7 million pounds, Algeria 3.1 million, Yugoslavia 2.0 million, the United States 1.6 million and Hungary 1.3 million pounds. Other sources of imported leaf were Madagascar, the Cameroons, Brazil, Colombia, and Turkey. Imports of manufactured tobacco totaled less than 0.5 million pounds during the first half of 1950.

France's exports of leaf and tobacco products in the January-June 1950 period totaled 587,000 pounds as compared to 1,003,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1949. Of the total exports during the first half of 1950, about 85 percent were cigarettes, 10 percent leaf tobacco, 4 percent smoking tobacco, and about 1 percent cigars.

IRAN'S TOBACCO
PRODUCTION RISES

Iran's 1950 tobacco harvest is estimated at about 33 percent above the 1949 production and 53 percent above 1948 according to H.V. Geib, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Tehran.

The country's 1950 leaf crop is estimated by the Iranian Tobacco Monopoly at 33.2 million pounds as compared to 24.9 million in 1949 and 22.3 million pounds in 1948. The 1950 acreage planted to tobacco totaled 43,750 acres as compared to 33,120 acres in 1949 and 35,450 acres in 1948. Yield per acre in 1950 increased to 759 pounds as compared to only 570 pounds in 1949 and 628 pounds in 1948. Iran produces 3 general types of tobacco, namely: Cigarette tobacco, cigar,

and Tombac (water-pipe tobacco). In 1950 cigarette tobacco production increased to 21.5 million pounds or 44 percent above the total of 12.1 million pounds in 1949. Pipe tobacco production in 1950 increased to 8.8 million pounds as compared to about 7.7 million pounds or the same as 1949. However, Tombac production remained at 3.7 million pounds or the same as 1949. The Gilan region produced 10.8 million pounds of cigarette tobacco this season, Gorgan 4.3 million Rezaieh 4.7 million, Mazandernam 1.5 million, and Mahabad (Azarbaitan) 222,000 pounds.

SPAIN'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER; IMPORTS DECREASED

Spain's 1950 tobacco crop is estimated at approximately 11 percent above the 1949 harvest, according to Burl Stugard, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Madrid. Leaf imports in the January-May 1950 period were about 50 percent below the same period in 1949.

The country's 1950 leaf production is estimated at 34.0 million pounds, compared with 30.9 million pounds in 1949 and the 1948 harvest of 30.8 million pounds. The area planted to tobacco in 1950 is estimated at about 31,600 acres. This compares with the 1949 acreage of 22,000 acres. The estimated yield per acre in 1950 averaged 1,084 pounds as compared to the 1949 average of 1,078 pounds and the 1948 average of 1,403 pounds. Usually about 90 percent of the area planted to tobacco in Spain can be irrigated and sufficient water is reported available to mature the 1950 crop.

Leaf tobacco imported by Spain during the first 5 months (January-May) 1950 totaled 12.5 million pounds as compared to 24.9 million pounds for the same period in 1949. The Dominican Republic supplied 10.1 million pounds of leaf in the first 5 months of 1950, the Philippine Republic 2.3 million pounds and Cuba over 100,000 pounds. The United States supplied no leaf tobacco during this period. The decrease in imports in the first 5 months of 1950 is reportedly attributable to Spain's shortage of foreign exchange for the purchase of tobacco.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS REFLECT IMPACT OF CONTROLS

Exports of 299,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (284,000 running bales) of cotton from the United States in October 1950 were about one-third less than the 437,000 bales (415,000 running bales) exported in October 1949, but the total of 1,065,000 bales (1,012,000 running bales) exported during August-October is still well above the corresponding total of 831,000 bales (794,000 running bales) a year ago. Exports were unusually heavy during the early part of the current season until export controls were established on September 8.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;
averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1948-49 and 1949-50;
August-October 1949 and 1950

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Year beginning August 1				August-October	
	Averages		1948	1949	1949	1950
	1934-38	1939-43				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	1/	74	61	4	2/
Belgium-Luxembourg..	147	43	152	192	27	18
Czechoslovakia.....	65	0	36	58	21	5
Denmark.....	35	5	30	34	9	5
Finland.....	35	11	35	3	1	0
France.....	589	154	676	794	183	86
Germany.....	579	4	504	759	131	88
Greece.....	2	2	12	50	9	1
Italy.....	430	12	652	749	119	28
Netherlands.....	86	34	195	259	61	21
Norway.....	13	6	17	8	3	5
Poland and Danzig..	224	1	95	47	14	1
Spain.....	101	117	70	66	4	9
Sweden.....	93	53	2/	29	0	12
Switzerland.....	2	14	38	41	15	11
United Kingdom.....	1,097	987	781	607	95	173
Yugoslavia.....	10	7	42	26	0	23
Other Europe.....	3/ 85	146	4/ 64	5/ 38	2	3
Total Europe.....	3,593	1,596	3,473	3,821	698	489
Canada.....	261	294	307	286	37	70
Chile.....	6/	5	60	39	8	2/
Colombia.....	17	9	53	63	8	12
Cuba.....	7	11	8	19	7	4
India.....	44	18	3	407	0	2
China.....	55	106	282	131	0	54
Japan.....	1,271	216	652	929	53	372
Fr. Indochina and						
Fr. India.....	6/	14	8	11	4	6
Korea.....	6/	N.A.	34	52	1	0
Australia.....	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries.....	43	7	7/ 81	8/ 245	15	9/ 56
Total.....	5,296	2,296	4,961	6,003	831	1,065

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 28 Soviet Union, 14 Rumania, 6 Bulgaria, 6 Hungary. 5/ Hungary 24. 6/ If any, included in "Other countries." 7/ Includes 29 Hong Kong, 11 Palestine. 8/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria. 9/ Includes 27 Hong Kong and 18 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Export allocations to date now total 3,496,000 running bales, including 600,000 bales to be allotted by countries early in January. Approximately 129,000 bales (123,000 running bales) were exported prior to the imposition of controls to countries for which quotas have not been assigned. Adding an additional estimate of 300,000 to 400,000 bales for exports (not restricted) to Canada, it appears that the total for 1950-51 may reach 4 million bales without taking further supplemental allocations into account. This figure, however, is only two-thirds of the 6 million bales exported during the entire 1949-50 season.

(See table on Cotton-Price Quotations on Page 647)

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA SITUATION, DECEMBER 1950 1/

Philippine production in 1950 of coconut products--copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut--probably will be from 925,000 to 950,000 long tons in terms of copra, according to Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Manila. This predicted output is an increase of 10 to 15 percent from the estimated tonnage produced in 1949. Moreover, it represents a substantial upward revision from the 875,000 tons considered a possibility 3 months ago because output in recent months has surpassed earlier expectations. (see Foreign Crops and Markets for October 9, 1950).

Attainment of the expanded output for 1950 will depend on continuing good weather and the maintenance of peace and order in the coconut areas for the balance of the year. Although the seasonal decline in production is expected to begin this month (December) with the onset of the dry season, and last until mid-1951, production prospects for the coming dry season appear more favorable than they did for the first half of 1950.

The relatively large production of coconut products in recent months has resulted from: (1) favorable growing weather, (2) complete recovery of the groves from the typhoon damage in 1947, and (3) the rise in copra prices brought about by the Korean war.

Copra and coconut oil exports in the first 10 months of 1950 totaled about 615,250 long tons copra equivalent. This was a gain of 12 percent from the January-October volume of 546,950 tons exported in 1949 and an increase of 8 percent from the 569,185 tons shipped in the comparable period of 1948. The volume of exports is expected to decline with the seasonal reduction in output beginning this month.

1/ A more extensive statement is available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Copra exports in the January-October 1950 period totaled 530,359 long tons, about 15 percent more than in the corresponding months of 1949. However, this was still 34 percent below the first 10 months of 1947, when the volume of copra exported broke all previous records. Exports of coconut oil in the January-October months of this year reached 53,483 tons. Although this tonnage was only slightly more than the 53,225 tons for the comparable period in 1949, it was substantially greater than the 32,798 tons exported in January-October 1948.

Philippine exports of desiccated coconut, which have continued to be heavy, totaled 66,823 short tons in the first 10 months of 1950--an increase of 25 percent from the tonnage in the comparable months of 1949. Exports of desiccated coconut in 1950 are expected to exceed 80,000 short tons--a marked increase from the tonnages shipped in previous years. In 1949, 1948, and 1940, exports totaled 62,795 tons, 59,811 and 44,570 tons, respectively.

Consumption of coconut oil in the Philippine Republic continues heavy because of the severe cuts in imports of fats and oils. Domestic consumption in 1950 may reach 73,000 to 75,000 long tons, somewhat higher than the 70,000 tons predicted earlier.

Stocks of copra in the Philippines are believed to be at normal levels. An excellent demand in world markets, together with uncertainty as to how long current high prices will continue, have kept supplies moving.

Shipping space to the United States, particularly the Pacific Coast, has been tight in the last 2 months. This is attributed largely to the competition offered by rubber, tin, and other strategic materials currently in strong demand from Southeast Asian countries. Shipping companies have given preference to these commodities over copra because they bear higher freight rates. With the freight rates on copra raised from \$16 to \$20 per long ton, Pacific Coast, effective December 2, expectations are that copra will compete more effectively for cargo space to the United States. With European demand for copra also strong, the difficulties of getting shipping space to the United States has caused a diversion of substantial quantities of Philippine copra to the Continent.

Prices of Philippine copra at Manila have been sensitive to changes in the Korean war situation. They moved upwards when United Nations forces were giving ground, reaching a high of P42.50 per 100 kilograms (\$215.90 per long ton) on September 11. A week later, with the Inchon landings accomplished, the market dropped to P39.50 (\$200.67). Thereafter, with North Korean resistance crumbling, prices declined to P32.50 (\$165.10) by early October. In succeeding weeks, however, when Communist opposition stiffened, the probability of bringing the conflict to an early close became dim. Consequently, the price for copra rose to P41.00 on November 20 (\$208.30), the highest level since mid-September.

The market outlook for copra is favorable. At least the consensus of the trade is that export demand will continue fairly strong and that prices will be maintained at substantially high levels. Although international developments will play an important part in the situation, no appreciable slackening of foreign interest is evident as yet.

INDONESIAN COPRA EXPORTS,
NOVEMBER 1950

Copra exports of 22,147 long tons from Indonesia during November 1950 bring the January-November total exports to 227,629 tons. Shipments during December are forecast at about 15,000 tons, making probable 1950 exports approximately 80 percent of the 303,400 tons exported in 1949.

The Netherlands was consigned 16,900 tons and France 5,247 tons of the November shipments. Copra production during the month totaled 32,782 tons of which 27,489 tons were produced in East Indonesia and 5,293 in West Borneo. Deliveries to domestic oil mills were reported at 11,643 tons.

The Copra Fund on November 16 announced an increase in the copra buying price of 10 gulden per 100 kilograms on each grade of copra. The new prices, which are guaranteed to producers until the end of the year, are 135 gulden per 100 kilograms for sun-dried (\$181.44 per long ton), 130 for mixed (\$174.72), and 120 for inferior grades (\$161.28).

CANADIAN 1950 MARINE
OIL REPORT 1/

Canadian production in 1950 of marine oils for both industrial and edible uses is at a high level, reports Philip C. Habib, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. Output of marine oils this year is expected to be higher than in 1949. However, production in 1950 of vitamin oils (normally not reported by this Office) will be substantially less than in 1949 and much smaller than in any recent year.

Production of herring oil, the most important marine oil produced in Canada, is expected to exceed 4.5 million imperial gallons in 1950. This volume would be over one-third greater than the 3.3 million gallons produced in 1949. Almost all of the Canadian herring oil is produced in British Columbia.

Whale oil production, from Pacific Coast whales processed in British Columbia, is estimated for 1950 at 260,000 imperial gallons. Sperm oil output is estimated at 140,000 gallons. In comparison with 1949, production this year of whale and sperm oils is expected to be about 40 percent greater.

1/ A more extensive statement is available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

Seal oil output, with production activities concentrated along the Atlantic Coast, was down in 1950 about 50 percent from the volume of 1949. The estimated outturn this year is about 29,000 imperial gallons.

Production of vitamin oils from fish livers and viscera is at a very low level. Output in the first 9 months of this year is estimated at only 10 percent of the comparable volume in 1949. However, expectations are that production will increase materially in 1951.

Prices for Canadian marine oils have risen markedly since the Korean war started. Though prices on the whole in the first 6 months of 1950 were about 50 percent below 1949, in the last few months they have increased so that--in the case of non-vitamin oils--they have been equal to or above last year's levels. Medicinal and vitamin oils, however, are selling at prices lower than in 1949. In the face of competition from Japanese and synthetic vitamin oils, Canadian producers have reduced sharply their production of these oils.

Stocks of herring oil are nil. Furthermore, a substantial volume has been sold to European countries on a forward basis. Whale and seal oils are not available, a brisk demand having taken all supplies.

The market outlook for Canadian marine oils is favorable largely because of the current international situation. Consequently, there is optimism in the Canadian marine oil industry regarding the disposition of future supplies at good prices.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

NEW ZEALAND MEAT SHIPMENTS TO U.S. PLANNED

Plans for handling meat shipments from New Zealand to the United States are being finalized. The New Zealand Meat Board will act as the selling agent and sales in the United States will be handled by designated agents. It is believed that some of the meat packers will be designated, possibly Swift, Wilson or Armour who operate plants in New Zealand. At the present time the Meat Board is considering exports of mostly manufacturing meat, presumably ewes. All shipments to the United States will be to the east coast.

URUGUAY AUTHORIZES SHEEP EXPORTS TO BRAZIL

The Uruguayan Government, in a decree dated November 16, 1950, authorized the shipment of up to 500,000 head of sheared sheep to Brazil through April 30, 1951. The action is reportedly designed to reduce the number of sheep in over-stocked regions, particularly in the Departments of Artigas and Rivera, and to permit the growth of normal pastures, especially those affected by drought. It is reported that most of the exports will be sold to the 3 large packing plants, Swift, Armour and Anglo, located in southern Brazil.

NEW ZEALAND MEAT PRODUCTION UP IN 1950

New Zealand livestock slaughter and meat production for the year ending September 30, 1950, was moderately larger than that of the preceding year, according to Meade T. Foster, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Wellington. Slaughter at meat export works and abattoirs showed an increase for all species, with lamb and calf slaughter establishing new records. Percentage-wise the increases in 1949-50, compared with a year earlier, were as follows: cattle, 6 percent, calves, 6 percent; sheep, 5 percent; lambs, 3 percent; and hogs, 1 percent.

Meat production at the export works totaled 789 million pounds, an increase of almost 4 percent above the previous year's production of 762 million pounds. Mutton and lamb production showed the largest increase. Beef production also increased, but pork production showed a decline from a year earlier.

New Zealand: Slaughter at Meat Export Works and Abattoirs, year ending September 30, 1950, with comparison.

Season	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Head	Head	Head	Head	Head
1937-38 to 1939-40 av.	544	1,040	3,867	10,081	919
1940-41 to 1944-45 av.	611	1,018	3,840	11,317	782
1945-46.....	631	1,035	4,734	12,254	631
1946-47.....	667	1,082	4,348	11,736	611
1947-48.....	666	1,175	4,028	12,321	634
1948-49.....	587	1,202	4,077	12,312	649
1949-50.....	622	1,273	4,269	12,719	654

Compiled from official sources.

Total meat production, including edible offal, for the year ending September 30, 1949, has been estimated at 1,246 million pounds, an increase of 16 million pounds above the preceding year, but slightly under that of 1946-47. Exports of meat to the United Kingdom amounted to 792 million pounds, carcass weight, in 1948-49, a decrease of 3 percent from the previous year. Total exports of meat in 1948-49, estimated at 820 million pounds carcass weight, were about 28 million pounds below 1947-48 and 55 million pounds less than those of 1946-47. On the other hand, the per capita consumption of meat, including offal, in 1948-49 was about 9 percent above the preceding year and 3 percent above the prewar consumption level.

New Zealand: Meat production, exports and consumption, carcass weight basis, during 1948-49, with comparison

Item	Production			Exports to the United Kingdom		
	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.
Beef.....	380.6	371.4	352.3	182.8	159.3	120.1
Veal.....	40.8	45.0	45.5	30.0	33.4	32.9
Mutton.....	289.9	260.5	275.1	176.5	147.2	154.8
Lamb.....	415.5	420.2	437.5	402.5	406.3	420.7
Pork.....	78.1	83.8	87.8	21.5	24.4	21.7
Total carcass meat....	1204.9	1180.9	1198.2	813.3	770.6	750.2
Edible Offal.....	49.5	49.1	47.7	26.7	26.2	27.8
Total production.....	1254.4	1230.0	1245.9			
Canned meat, c.w.e.				19.0	20.1	14.5
Total exports.....				859.0	816.9	792.5

Item	Total Consumption			Per Capita Consumption		
	Mil. Lbs.	Mil. Lbs.	Mil. Lbs.	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef.....	168.5	172.3	198.7	94.0	94.1	106.1
Veal.....	9.4	10.1	11.2	5.3	5.5	6.0
Mutton.....	111.3	111.3	118.7	62.1	60.8	63.4
Lamb.....	12.8	13.2	16.5	7.1	7.2	8.9
Pork.....	55.5	57.3	64.1	31.0	31.2	34.3
Total carcass meat....	357.5	364.2	409.2	199.5	198.8	218.7
Edible Offal.....	17.9	18.4	16.8	10.0	10.0	9.0
Total Meat.....	375.4	382.6	426.0	209.5	208.8	227.7

Compiled from official sources.

Current Situation - Livestock marketings are seasonally small and prices are relatively high. The number of sheep on farms is believed to be increasing and favorable reports on lambing indicate an average or better than average lamb crop this season. At the present time pastures are very good in most areas. Steers for grazing are in strong demand and the supply is somewhat limited. Interest in the hog industry continues at a low ebb.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDSU.S. RICE EXPORTS
CONTINUE FIRM

Exports of United States rice in October totaled 1,073,000 bags (100 pounds) a decline from September deliveries of 1,626,000 bags, but still a relatively large volume during the month. Exports of 382,000 bags were shipped to Cuba despite the filling of Cuba's import tariff quota on October 1, the date on which the duty on United States rice increased from 84 cents per 100 pounds to the nonpreference rate of \$1.68 per 100 pounds. Exports of significance to countries other than those listed in the table below were 27,600 bags to Colombia, 14,900 bags to the French West Indies, and 10,900 bags to Saudi Arabia.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries
October, 1950, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-October		October	
	1937-38	1949-50	1949	1950 <u>2/</u>	1949	1950 <u>2/</u>
	to					
	1941-42					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>
Switzerland.....	41:	110:	19:	57:	11:	13
Austria.....	<u>3/</u>	47:	45:	0:	0:	0
Greece.....	64:	224:	110:	47:	79:	<u>4/</u>
Belgium and Luxembourg....	66:	277:	171:	157:	59:	49
Other Europe....	257:	49:	24:	7:	4:	3
Total Europe..	428:	707:	369:	268:	153:	65
Cuba.....	2,750:	6,119:	1,684:	2,881:	1,069:	832
Canada.....	194:	469:	95:	84:	59:	57
Venezuela.....	20:	220:	19:	16:	9:	0
Br. W. Indies..	<u>4/</u>	121:	54:	12:	28:	11
Philippines....	<u>4/</u>	18:	17:	0:	17:	0
China.....	<u>5/</u>	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Indonesia.....	<u>5/</u>	1,733:	0:	3:	0:	0
Japan.....	<u>5/</u>	1,366:	1:	189:	1:	<u>4/</u>
Other countries:	190:	467:	162:	80:	31:	58
Total.....	3,582:	11,220:	2,401:	3,533:	1,367:	1,073

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers rice, and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Not separately classified. 4/ Less than 500 bags. 5/ If any, included in "Other countries."

Bureau of the Census.

Deliveries during the first quarter of the current marketing year (August-July) of 3,533,000 bags were up 47 percent from the 2,401,000 bags during the corresponding months of a year earlier. The increase was due to the above-average exports to Cuba. Shipments to European nations were 27 percent less and to other countries 9 percent less than during the same period of the preceding year.

SURINAM'S RICE PRODUCTION INCREASES SLIGHTLY

Surinam's 1950 rice crop is estimated at 112 million pounds of rough rice (73 million pounds milled) compared with 111 million pounds (72 million pounds) in the preceding year and with the average (1935-39) of 77 million pounds (50 million pounds) before the war. Exportable supplies during 1951 are estimated at possibly 25 million pounds in terms of milled rice.

WORLD 1950-51 CACAO PRODUCTION---(Continued from Page 621)

Africa.---African production of cacao beans in 1950-51 is forecast at 1,147 million pounds, a record output, greatly exceeding the 1949-50 production of 1,087 million pounds, and slightly larger than the 1948-49 output of 1,127 million pounds. Larger crops are forecast for the Belgian Congo, the French Cameroons and Equatorial Africa, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Sao Thome and Principe. Smaller crops are expected for Fernando Po and Rio Muni and for French West Africa. Next to the Gold Coast, the largest increase is forecast for the French Cameroons and Equatorial Africa, where the 1950-51 output is expected to total 99.0 million pounds compared with 91.5 million pounds in 1949-50 and 91.0 million pounds in 1948-49. The greatest decrease is expected in French West Africa, where 1950-51 cacao production is forecast at 116.0 million pounds, compared with 122.2 million pounds in 1949-50 and 111.6 million pounds in 1948-49.

Asia and Oceania.---Cacao production in Asia and Oceania is forecast at 13.9 million pounds in 1950-51, compared with 13.4 million pounds in 1949-50 and 14.5 million pounds in 1948-49.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER
(Continued from page 639)

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quo- tation	Export and inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		: Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good.....	12-14	: 99.05 lbs.	: Tallari	: 120.60	: 69.87	: 5.91
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: (not	: quoted)	:
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 121.75	: 70.53	: 5.91
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 114.25	: 66.19	: 5.91
<u>Bombay</u>		: Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	: Rupee	: 1/ 770.00	: 20.50	: 21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 1/ 840.00	: 22.36	: 21.30
<u>Karachi</u>		: Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	12-13	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	: 102.00	: 37.40	: 23.09
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 105.00	: 38.50	: 23.09
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	: 107.00	: 39.23	: 23.09
<u>Buenos Aires</u>		: Metric ton				
Type B.....	12-14	: 2204.6 lbs.	: Peso	: 4550.00	: 41.28	: 3.99
<u>Lima</u>		: Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	12-12	: 101.4 lbs.	: Sol	: (not available)	:	:
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: (not available)	:	:
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: (not available)	:	:
<u>Recife</u>		: Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	12-14	: 33.07 lbs.	: Cruzeiro	: 330.00	: 54.29	: 6.60
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 350.00	: 57.58	: 7.00
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	: 360.00	: 59.23	: 7.20
<u>Sao Paulo</u>		: "				
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 375.00	: 61.70	: 2-1/2% ad
<u>Torreon</u>		: Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	: Peso	: 2/ (not available)	:	:
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	: Pound	: Cent	: XXXXX	: 42.07	: ----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Price omitted from last week's table: Torreon, December 7, 1950, in pesos per Spanish quintal with U.S. cents per pound in parentheses, Middling, 15/16" 375.00 nominal (42.79), tax 7.86.

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